NEW YORK HERALD.

SAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OF ME N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN-M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Two Bonnyoas BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Lovers Quarrels-

WIBLO'S, Broadway-BELLA-RED SHORE AND WHITE BATTONAL THEATRE, Chatham pireet—The FREE WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A MORNING CALL

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Away WITH MEL-SHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Breadway, ETHIOPIA

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck WHOLE WORLD, 577 and 579 Broadway-Afternoon and

New York, Monday, June 5, 1854.

Malls for the Pacific. Malls for the Pacific.

THE NEW FORK HERALD—CALIFFORMA REDITION.

The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain
Hartstein, will leave this port this afternoon, at two
o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at one o'clock.

The New York WESKLY HERALD, California edition, con taining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship America, Captain Lang will leave Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for Liv erpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

to three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Weekly Herald, (printed in French and English, will be published at half-past nine o'clock in th morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERAID will be received at the following places ta Europe

LAVERPOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LONDON. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine stree

Paris. Livingston Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bours

The News.

STREET PREACHING AND RIOTING. Again has the Sabbath day been desecrated by street preaching and rioting. Yesterday a crowd assembled in the Park, where a would-be martyr held forth, having unfurled above him the national ensign. Fortunately, his audience was more dis posed to frolic than fight, and no disturbance occur d. But in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon a fearful riot took place, during which several persons were shot and between thirty and forty others se verely injured by being beat with clubs, stones and ther missiles. It is a miracle no one was killed. The riot proceeded some hours, in spite of the ef forts of the police, who, however, succeeded in arrest ing about fifty of the most active participants. To wards night the Mayor, with commendable promptitude, ordered out the military, and in short time after six uniformed companies obeyed the summons. Upon their appearance a escene of disorder the mob quickly dispersed

These disgraceful outrages have at last reached climax, and there cannot now be any difference of opinion as to the propriety and absolute necessity f an effective interference on the part of the autho rities to remove the cause of them. If, as in the ordinary routine of life, the law tells a man that he must not see language to his neighbor calculated to provoke to a breach of the public peace, we can not see why the principle should not be applied to the suppression of the growing evils arising from the religious warfare carried on through the median of street preaching. The power to do so is vested in the hands of those who have the granting of licenses, and should be exercised with more strictness and discrimination. Privileges of this sort ought not to be granted to persons who have distinguished themselves by the violence and inflammatory character of their polemical harangues, and whose track is always marked by rioting and public dis

mentable events of yesterday. A fight occurred in this city yesterday two fire companies, during which pistol shots were fired, wounding a man in the leg; another received a severe blow on the head. No arrests were made

quietude. If this rule had governed the authorities

we should not now have to place on record the la-

so far as we could ascertain. THE LONG ISLAND TRAGEDY. Our special reporter yesterday visited Cutchogue,

the scene of the horrid tragedy, and his account of the facts and circumstances of the affair is given on the first page. The human mind, in contemplat ing a deed so appalling, becomes shocked, and is ntterly at a loss to discover a motive for the commis sion of a crime so horrible. Three hapless beingsan elderly man and his wife, and a negro lad-while wrapped in profound sleep, were set upon by an assassin. The two first died in a few hours, and when our reporter left the others were in the last agonies of death. This much the wretch succeeded in accomplishing, and there is no doubt but that he intended to murder the whole family, and then fire the dwelling. Providentially the servant girls awoke, and effected their escape from the premises, thus saving their own lives, and to some extent frustrating the de signs of the villain. The excitement in the neighborhood of the catastrophe is intense. It is some thirty years since a murder was committed there, and the people very naturally are in great alarm. The whole region is up in arms, and vigorous measures have been adoped to capture the murderer. who had, up to yesterday, succeeded in cluding his pursuers, though known to be lurking in the vicini ty. A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for his apprehension.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE. We understand telegraphic despatches were re-ceived yesterday from Washington, stating that the President had determined to send a message to Congress during the week, recommending extreme mea sures towards Spain. This is but a repetition of the absurd rumors circulated in the administration papers for a week past. We have ample authority i stating that no such message will be sent. The " peace commission " suits the valor of our adminis tration much better than any manly stand against the outrages committed by the Captain-General of

Cuba upon our citizens.

The latest nine days wonder—the Boston abolition mob-experienced a slight relapse on Saturday. A ow went among the sympathizers representing himself to be a fugitive slave, that his master was in search of him, and that he wanted funds in order to escape into Canada. He succeeded in raising a considerable sum of money, but was at last recognized and taken into custody.

It is stated that Mr. C. B. Weller, brother to the Senator from California, will be appointed Postmus ter of San Francisco, in place of Mr. T. J. Henley who succeeds Lieut. Beale as Superintendent of In

dian Affairs in that State. We publish elsewhere extracts from journals in various parts of the country relative to the grain crops. It is estimated that in the Western States the yield will be twenty to twenty-five per cent greater than last year. In New England generally the crops are very promising, and in New York, Maryland Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

A telegraphic despatch received by Mr. Elwood Welter, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters. tates that the bark Vernon, of this port, with twelve buildred and seventy-six bales of cotton on board,

A daily contem orary has started a rumor, which has been extensively copied by the country press, that the clolera exists in this city. The official report of the C.ty Inspector, given in another column, makes no mention of it. Several cases of that type of cholera incidental to children and to the season are reported, nothing more. This city at the present moment is probably the healthiest point on the earth, and straugers des guing to visit here need not have the slightest apprehension of disease.

The steamsh p Empire City arrived yesterda from Havana. Nothing of importance had occurred since previous advices.

Captain U. S. Grant, of the army, has resigned his commission, to take effect 31st July next.

RELIGIOUS APPAIRS. The Attorney street Methodist Protestant Epis copal Church, which has been closed for some time past for the purpose of repair, was opened yesterday for worship, and re-dedicated to the service of God. The Rev. Ruel Hankes (pastor) presided, and the Rev. Thomas H. Steckton, of Baltimore, preached a most eloquent and feeling sermon to a very thronged congregation. At the conclusion of the services the brothren made a large subscription for the purpose of paying off the debt lately incurred, and at the same time many mem-bers made donations ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars for the use of the church.

AFPAIRS IN MEXICO.

A letter from our correspondent in Tampico will be found in amother part of this morning's paper, giving a deplorable account of the commercial pression that exists throughout the whole of the Mexican States. Any news from that distracted country will be read with eagerness at the present moment; and though the letter in question gives u no further information from the seat of war, it leads us to believe that the low state of the Dictator's purse, and the measures to which he is unscrupulously resorting to replenish it, are among the cause that will hasten his downfall, and bring his career of ambition and tyranny to a close.

More Abolition Violence-Open Resistan Advocated.

The supremacy of the law has been vindicated in the case of the slave Burns, at what cost we have yet to learn. It is our opinion that the firm manner in which the fugitive slave law was executed on that occasion, combined with the disgrace which must follow the attempts at resistance that were made by the abolitionists, will have a most salutary effect in checking the progress of disaffection, and restoring the Northern mind to its normal calmness and sense. We regard it as rather a fortunate thing that the fresh excitement of this fugitive case followed so close on the heels of the passage of the Nebraska bill. Nothing could be more fatal to the passion which is the corner-stone of abolition than a fair field for its unbridled exercise; we have but to feed the flame up to a climax, and it will soon consume itself. This we fancy will be the case in Massachusetts before many weeks roll over. Having clamored from pulpit to lecture-hall and street corner against the Nebraska bill-having signed petition after petition after its passagehaving done their best to prevent the execution of one of the laws of the land-having killed a public officer in the discharge of his duty, and threatened the lives of others-and all to no earthly purpose or benefit-it is rational to suppose that the Bostonians will now try the other plan, and will diversify their career with an occasional flash of order and reason. Nordo we hazard much in predicting that after a probational period spent in trying the effect of these novelties, they will be found to answer so much better than the rioting and violence which have been lately in fashion, that the Bostonians will once more adopt them as their rule of conduct, When this comes to pass, the agitation which followed the Nebraska bill, and the riots which accompanied the arrest of the slave Burns will be remembered with wonder, just as we think to-day of the riots about the Massachusetts witches or the Pennsylvania whiskey rebellion.

Should this most desirable consummation

come to pass, it will not be the intentional fault of the abolitionist leaders. The pitch of violence they have now reached is almost incredible. It was thought, when the Hon. Horace Greeley gravely recommended the destruction of the Capitol and its inmates by fire. rather than that the Nebraska bill should pass, that fury and madness could go no further, and that the paroxysm would soon exhaust itself. We had melancholy evidence of the contrary in the recent Boston riots. Mr. Greeley did not advise, in so many words, the killing of any particular man; he only looked to the murder of senators and representatives as a collateral and perhaps an inconvenient consequence of the destruction of the Capitol. His Boston co adjutors were so much more to the point that James Batchelder was deliberately shot down in the discharge of his duty, and no one seemed to mourn his fate. Had the abolition leaders a single heart among them, the blood of this murdered man would burn and corrode it: as it is, they pooh-pooh the "accident," and not a single citizen of character follows the remains of poor Batchelder to the grave. Other thoughts filled their minds. Violence to come-brooding in so many bad spirits-stifled remorse for vio lence past. The slave Burns had hardly left the shore of Massachusetts before the leading abolition organ began to rave afresh. Resis tance-armed resistance-was its cry. The law had been executed in the case of Burns, it was true; but it should not be executed again The constitution, the legislation of 1850, emphatically declare that slaves escaping from servitude shall be surrendered by the free States; but the Hon. Horace Greeley proclaims, on behalf of his party, that "slaves shall not be taken on the soil of the free States." How far this is an idle boast the sequel must show. The abolitionists "were unarmed then another time it may be otherwise." They were apprepared : next time we are notified that no hing will be left to chance, or the fortune of the moment. Treason will be deliberately planned and caimly executed. The feasibility of a res cue of the slave from the revenue cutter i pointed out; the possibility of a failure, th certainty of much bloodshed in the performance of the criminal task are entirely over looked. In fact, we are warned that "earnest resistance" must be expected the next time a fugitive slave is claimed from Massachusetts. and that on that occasion that State will no only not surrender the slave, but will hold him on her soil in defiance of the United States an

thorities.

If it be possible to express any more explicit orm of trenson than this, we should like to hear of it. We are not aware of the authority by which the print from which we have made ese extracts assumes to speak for the people ! Mussachusetts; but most assuredly, if suc signs are really entertained by the people of that commonwealth, a dampable fraud is beinrpetrated on the other members of the coa edernoy. If Massachusetts is prepared t visit the execution of the federal laws, and to repudiate her covenants in the partnership

was burnt in Mobile bay on the morning of the 3d deed, the South an d curselves who shide by inst. She was bound for Trieste. ours are palpably swindled and cheated. Mass sachusetts has be en raised from a barren weste to a position of unequalled prosperity by the commercial s dvantages conferred upon her by the Union. She has received Southern cotton from of duty, and every facility the man afacturing centre of the continent. It was in 'the power of the South, and in our power, to def eat this arrangement and deprive Mas:achus atts of this element of greatness: viewing her as a trusty sister State, we did not do so, but on the contrary labored for her welfare amultaneously with our own. Shall we now be requited by her rebellion against the essential campact of the federacy? The West, too has poured into Massachusetts wealth, prosperity, and power. All this might have gone to Canada-most of it would have taken that direction if Canada had stood to the West and to us in the same capacity as Massachusetts. Is it in order to prove to us the folly of looking to the interests of our fellow States instead of for. eign countries, that we now hear of Massachu setts in arms against the Union? We cannot think so. Whatever trash the abolition chiefs may utter in the paroxysm of their spite, there is too much sense in Boston to run any such risk. The blessings the Union has conferred, its dissolution would take away: a commercial line of restriction drawn round the tainted country of the North would soon tell on the centres of industry, and place Massachusetts in the position it occupied fifty years ago. Fanaticism would be an expensive luxury at this cost.

> SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—The demonstration on Saturday night by the Young Men's Democratic Union Clab, in honor of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, (a full report of which appears in the HERALD of this morning,) was the means of drawing out from that distinguished gentleman a clear but conclusive exposition of the true principles embraced in the Nebraska bill-the recognition of the equality of the States and the rights of the people in the Territories. This is a principle which has always found in us a warm and constant champion; and whilst we award the administration no credit for the feeble support which it was frightened into giving the bill, we are free to acknowledge that but for the firm and undoubted courage displayed by Judge Douglas, from the incipiency of the measure to its consummation, we would now be in the midst of a slavery excitement, instead of wit-

> nessing its expiring struggles. Whatever the antecedents of the men who now sincerely support that measure may have been, their present advocacy of the principle is correct. The question will be carried to the polls: but we have no fear of the result, so far as the people are concerned. It may be that in some of the Northern States the free soil ex citement will result in a temporary elevation to power of the abolitionists and whigs; but a re-action will assuredly take place, which will purify the great national sentiment of the country, and resolve back to their original insignificance the factionists who speculate upon the ignorance and fanaticism of their adhe rents.

The only danger to be apprehended is in the feebleness and dishonesty of the administration -which is at heart as much opposed to the great principles of Judge Douglas's bill as are the open and avowed free soilers. Were there any doubt on this head, it would be dissipated by looking at the character of the appointments through out the North-at the recent removals at our Custom House—at the papers supported by breasury pap, such as the Evening Post of this city-and by the history not only of the President himself but the members of his Cabinet, and his personal advisers.

What has become of the "hards" in this emergency? Are they for or against the principles of the Nebraska bill? We are aware at their General Committee some t adopted resolutions in favor of that measur. but since the votes of Messrs. Wheeler, Maurice, Peckham, Peck, and Oliver, against the bill, and the issuing of their address, plagiarised from the speeches of Seward, Chase, and other abolitionists, we have heard nothing further on the subject from the "hards." They must speak out, or the country will be forced to believe that the national principles upon which they prided themselves were but the result of a dis appointed scramble for the spoils. Where is Mr. Schell?-where is Mr. Bronson?

A THANKFUL ORGAN.-The Washington Union in speaking of the late fugitive extradition case at Boston, says :-

We cannot permit the occasion to pass without thanking the United States officers at Boston, for their firm, moderate, and intrepid conduct. We expected as much from a democrat so well tried in contests for State rights as that eloquent and profound jurist Benjamin F. Ballett, and we only re echo a general public sentiment when we repeat, what we have already endorsed, our high admiration of the idelity and courage of Marshal Freeman, who, like Mr. Halfett, was appointed to office by President Pierce.

Hallett and Freeman, both doing their official duty when called upon, both having been appointed to office by President Pierce!" This is truly wonderful; and we join in the congratulations of the organ for a result which seems to have taken it so much by surprise · Both appointed by President Pierce!" They expected it from Hallett; but Freeman not having such undisputed free soil antecedents, was somewhat doubtful. But they were "both appointed by President Pierce," and that crowns all. What wisdom!

THE NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT .- Horace Greeley, Theodore McNamee, Mahlon T. Hewitt, and C. C. North, have issued a pronunciamento, constituting themselves a Temperance Vigilance Committee to enforce the laws on the subject of licenses and rum drinking; but they say that "if effective support be not forthcoming we shall soon give due notice that the enterprise has, so far as we are concerned, been abandoned." In other words, if the expedient does not pay, they will have nothing to do with it. The philanthropy of Greeley is aptly illustrated by the three balls of the pawnbroker, which are said to mean only two to one against the borrower. As long as any new reform or benevolent project will pay, very well-when it ceases to pay, like Fourierism, Greeley is the man to drop it. Temperance is a splendid thing—the Maine law may work miracles of reform-the enforcement of the exsting license laws may be the salvation of thousands of poor wretches; but if in the movement undertaken by Greeley to enforce these laws, he is not supplied pleatifully with money, as far as he is concerned it will be abandoned. In fact, Greeley's philanthropy, Lough very fusey and ostentations, resolves it elf into the main chance. Where it does not ay it is "abandoned." He may not be a Chrisan; but who can say he is not a philoso-

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.—THE LOCAL ELBOrion.—We give, in another column, a letter from a Philadelphia correspondent, detailing the plan of the city election which is to take place to-morrow, and also giving a few opinions as to the relative merits of the candidate who have been nominated by the whig and democratic parties. Although we give our correspondent's letter entire, we do not endorse the opinions which he holds; neither do we believe entirely in the infallibility of any predictions as to the result of the election.

What is the state of the case? The candidates for the office of Mayor are both considered strong men. Robert T. Conrad (whig) it seems, has been adopted by the whigs, the natives, or Know Nothings, and the tee totallers. As an author and orator he is admired by his friends. It is stated that he is not a good politician-time tries all. Mr. Conrad has been guilty, it seems, of the sin of letter writing; he has written letters to everybody, and pledged himself to everybody to sus tain everybody's views on every subject. He is a whig, he is a political native American, and he favors a prohibitory liquor law. Mr. Vaux is the regular candidate of the democratic party He is said to be a good man, independent in principle, a favorite with the party and the

It is well known that Philadelphia has gen erally been a whig city, although it did give its vote for General Pierce. But now it must be remembered that by the act of consolidation which has lately gone into effect, and by which Kensington, Southwark, Moyamensing and Schuylkill are made portions of the city, the democratic vote has been greatly increased. In a fair stand-up fight, without any side issues, the whigs would probably be defeated. At any rate, the excess of the democratic vote in the city, as now bounded, is sufficient to compensate for any falling off that there may have been in conse quence of the unpopularity of the administration. Against this heavy democratic vote we have a coalition of the shattered whig party, the revived native party, and the new teetotal, or Maine Law party. The result of the election will show the strength of the two organizations last named. We shall see what the Know Nothings can do when they have a majority of five thousand to overcome, and this will be swelled by many Germans and Irish who have heretofore voted with the whigs. Mr. Vaux, it appears, has acted like a true party man, shunning all pledges and promises. He points to his previous life as a guarantee for his future conduct; the bend will not be taken by everybody, because doctors often give to other people the medicines which they would

refuse to swallow under any circumstances. The vote of Philadelphia will probably be a close one, and it is foolish to attempt any predictions as to the result at present. As we have before stated, the old party lines have been broken down, and that new organization which succeeds in hooking the largest number of the loose fish that are now swimming about in political waters will be likely to triumph for the time being. The existence of such parties will be as evanescent as their victories are sudden and unexpected.

The contest in Philadelphia, then, is between the old democratic party on one side, and all the discontented people of all the other parties on the other. The probability is that many conservative whigs will refuse to vote for Mr. Conrad. Many liberal whigs will also decline giving him their suffrages. The whole Irish and German vote will go against him, and he must have a sufficient number of democratic votes to make up for the deficit caused by the ecession of his own party. Now, if Mr. Conrad obtains these votes, it will go far towards opening the eyes of the old politicians, and to show them that there must be a thorough reorganizing and cleansing of the old parties, if they hope to hold a position in public favor.

Let the file leaders at Washington tice: The people have taken the business out of the hands of the politicians. It is certainly refreshing to see them act for themselves.

THE CONQUESTS OF CIVILIZATION.-The opening or completion of every new line of railroad or of telegraph, and the establishment of every new line of steamers, mark more important epochs in the history of modern nations than did the military conquests that signalized the progress of those of old. Every fresh facility of transport and communication opened up either with distant portions of our own territories or with other nations, conquers for us more valuable acquisitions than were ever secured by the victories of the Roman proconsuls. Our invasions, instead of desolating and laying waste the regions into which they are carried, spread fertility and abundance on their track, and they bring us back, instead of weeping captives to minister to our ostentation and pride, the fruits and riches of the earth, garnered from the most distant climes and king-

Such is the reflection which every event such as that of the Great Railroad Excursion which takes place this week in honor of the completion of the line from Chicago to Rock Island, naturally inspires in the mind. It is a stage gained in the progress of modern civilization. The occurrence in question is, besides, one of more than ordinary importance. The guests of the company who are invited for the occasion will be taken free from the Atlantic border to the Falls of St. Anthony-a distance of more than two thousand miles! Such an event as this has never before marked the annals of railroad enterprise.

SLAVERY ALREADY IN NEBRASKA .- We publish to-day a communication addressed by a Quaker missionary, Richard Mendenhall, in Kansas, wherein we are informed that under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, slavery exists in that Territory, having been introduced there some time ago. Friend Mendeahall charges Thomas Johnson, a sort of delegate from Nebraska and Kansas to Congrese, as the "superintendent of this slaveholding mission;" and it further appears he has been at Washington all this session, urging the passage of Douglas's bill, and that he has not scrupled to make unfair statements to promote his ends. Now, this is pretty strong language for a Quaker. It is equivalent to a whole column of invectives and hard swearing by an ordinary Western abolition squatter. But friend Men denhall is somewhat inconsistent with the peace principles of his church, in calling, as he does. upon the friends of freedom "to buckle on their armor" to "fight for liberty." If the slaveholders have already a footing, certainly our abelition emigration societies must be up and stirring, or Kansas goes over to the South When a Quaker is ready to aght there must be

MUSICAL TASTE IN AMERICA.—The career of Jullien since he came to this country pro another illustration of the error con musical and theatrical stars of the other hemisphere, in supposing that a European reputa tion will ensure certain success at this side of the Atlantic. The period has gone by when the American public accepted implicitly the standard of artistical judgment established by European critics. We are sufficiently advanced in these matters to form independent opinions of our own, and we have been so frequently duped and carried away by the preliminary puffs and excitements resorted to by theatrical speculators to herald the advent of each succeeding novelty, that we may well be excused for carrying our caution to the verge of incredulity. We admit that this scepticism is occa sionally productive of serious injury to talent ed and meritorious artists; but its general effect may be looked upon as salutary, and conducive to the formation of a correct and inde pendent taste, and beneficial, in the end, to the interests of the class more immediately affected by it. Although artists of unquestionable merit, such as Madame Alboni, Catherine Hayes, Madame Sontag, and M. Jullien, may have experienced disappointment in the exaggerated hopes founded on the antecedent success es of Jenny Lind and other European celebrities who owed their triumphs as much to factitious causes as to their own great talents, the lesson will be a useful one to those who succeed them The tricks and manœuvres of showmen and speculators will, for the future, be estimated at their proper value, and we shall find artist trusting more to the consciousness of their own talents, and the good taste and judgment of the American public, than to the services of venal

agents and hungry penny-a-liners. M. Jullien has, we fear, been a considerable sufferer from the reaction caused by the circum stances to which we allude. His visit to this country has not, we have reason to believe been attended with the results upon which he had calculated, and upon which, considering the great attraction and novelty of his enter tainments, he had a right to count. Amongst a people whose passion for music is fast outstripping the taste for every other species of amusement, he might have fairly presumed upon such an amount of success as would have compensated him for the abandonment of his London engagements. We are afraid that when he comes to sum up the products of his American tour, he will find that as regards present pecuniary advantages, he had much better have remained at home.

The truth is that the merit of his entertainments was not at first appreciated as it deserved He came prepared to take the American public by storm, like most of the other musical lions that had preceded him; but he came heralded by so much puff, and smoke, and noise, that it was some time before people would believe in him. His peculiarities of manner, and of costume, helped to swell the prejudice against him and it was not until he struck upon a national chord by the introduction of his American quadrilles, that he got fairly affoat. The humbug and charlatanism which had contributed to his success both in London and Paris, were, in fact, near being the death of him here.

We refer to these circumstances, not for the purpose of giving undue prominence to the merits or demerits of a particular artist, but in order to mark what we consider a healthy indication in the public taste. It shows that we are no longer to be led blindly by the judgment and criticisms of others, and that we are resolved to form opinions of our own on artistical as well as on all other matters. This is the first step to the creation of schools of art. which will develope native talent, and render us, in a degree at least, independent of foreign

CAUSES OF PERIODICAL DESTITUTION.-It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Cobbet gave expression to an opinion that has sin grown into an axiom of political economythat where a people depend on any single agricultural production as the staple of their food or of their industry, they will be periodically visited by famine. The truth of this remark was forcibly verified by the appalling state of destitution to which the failure of the potato crop, in 1848, reduced the Irish people. We have another sad illustration of it in the appeal made through our columns yesterday to the benevolence of the American public, by the suffering population of Zante and Cephalonia. The failure of the current crop, to which, with a lamentable want of foresight and inattention to the laws that regulate the organism of nature, they have hitherto entirely confined their attention, and the war between Russia and Turkey, from which they have been in the habit of drawing their grain and other provisions, have not only cut off the usual sources of supply, but deprived them of the means of resorting to others. This is a lesson that ought not to be lost on populations who have hitherto contented themselves with the limited agricultural knowledge and imperfect acquaintance with the resources of the earth which they have derived from their forefathers. The soil must indeed be sterile which will not at all times afford sustenance to those who have been placed on it by the providence of God.

The American Bonapartes and their Visit to Europs.

Among the passengers on board of the steamer Franklin, for Havre, on Saturday, were Jeroms Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and his son, bearing the same name, who is a lieutenant in the United States army, and who has obtained a furlough to visit France, in company with his father, it is said by invitation of the present Emperor and Empress of the French. It is the intention of the elder of these gentlemen, as he informed us, to return to the United States in the course of two or three months, while we presume that his son will remain to make the tour of Europe, as an American citizen and officer of our army. We are not aware that the young gentleman has any intention to enter into the military service of France, and we know that his father has no ambitious views respecting himself. Possessing an ample fortune, and living with his interesting family at Baltimore, in the full enjoyment of all the privileges of an American itizen, he has always expressed himself contented with his very enviable position, and as having no desire to engage in the troubles and political affairs of Europe.

The elder of these gentlemen, it will be recollected, is a son of the only surviving brother of Napoleon I., viz.: Jerome, now President of the French Senate, who was in early life in the French navy, when he visited the United States, and, in 1863 married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, a beautiful and wealthy young lady, a native of that city. The Emperor Napoleon refused to recognise the marriage, and it was annulled by an mperial decree; but Pope Plus VII. refused to sanc-

ion or approve of the divorce.

The American marriage of Jerome, and the treatment of himself and young wife by his brother, the Emperor Napoleon, were freely com-

mented upon by the English newspapers, and a song was composed in London on the subject, one verse of which, we well recollect, ran as follows:--Oh! beautiful Miss Patterson, how could you be so silly As not to take the good advice of your brother Mily? And brother Billy, he must be your sad companion bome again, again, ace Bonaparte, he has decreed, you ne'er shall see Je rome again.

rome again.

The wife of Jerome was not allowed to land in France, and therefore went with her brother to England, where her son, the present distinguished citizen of Baltimore, was born, in 1805. He is therefore, at present in his forty-ninth year; and his son, who graduated at West Point, and received a commission as light the IV. commission as lieutenant in the U.S. Army in 1852 is in his twenty-second year. Those person of the steamer who were desirous to see these two Bonapartes, were struck with their plain costume and unassuming and modest manners—both seem ing unconscious of the notice they were attracting The elder Jerome bears a marked resemblance to his uncle, the great Napoleon, as the latter is represented in statues, busts and pictures. His height is about five feet eight inches, and his complexion is about five feet eight inches, and his complexion is dark, with expressive eyes and features. His son the young officer, is about six feet in height, with rather lighter complexion than his father, and no bearing a strong Bonaparte resemblance. Jerome the senior, married Miss Williams, a lady of Balti more, descended, we believe, from a Mas family. They have another son besides the young Lieutenant. The elder of these American Bona partes, born at Camberwell, in England, in 1805, a we have stated, was brought to America by his mother, and carefully educated. At an early age h was sent to Harvard University, and having graduated, he studied law, and was regularly admitted to the bar of Maryland. His marriage to a wealth lady, in addition to his own inheritance from the father of his mother, and a legacy from Cardina Fesch, the Emperor Napoleon's uncle, gave him a large an estate as to demand his uninterrupted per sonal attention. He visited Europe, and spant some years in travelling and study. In 1827, he was cor dially received by his father, Jerome, the younges brother of Napoleon, who was then living in retire ment, in a splendid palace at Florense, in Italy. Hi mother, whose divorce had been proclaimed by th Imperial Senate of France and the Legislature of Maryland, visited Paris after the fall of Napoleon about the year 1816. Her peculiar situation, as a di vorced lady, from a husband whose affections she had enjoyed in early youth, but who was now the husband of a German Princess, excited the amount of the common Princess, excited the sympathy and respect of many of the first families in France. Madame d Genlis was among those whom she met in Paris and that distinguished authoress mentions her in he memoirs with admiration and feeling. This lady having resumed her own family name of Patterson has since led an unmarried life, and continued to reside in Maryland. Her brother, George Putter son, Esq., is one of the wealthiest agriculturists in that State. "Opulent, highly educated, and gifted (says a biographer of the family,) with qualities which have rendered her happiness in a great measure independent of others, Mrs. Patterson has passed a long, serene and useful life, and doubtles feels now, in the evening of her days, that it was no malicious fortune which withheld from her an Euro

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, her son, is now one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Baltimore, and has devoted his life—now passed middle age—to beoks, to travel, to society, and to agricultural pursuits. For many years he has culti vated large tracts of land with success, owing to his practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture He and his son will doubtless receive much attention from their relatives, the Bonaparte family, in Europe, although they are not placed on the list of

legal heirs to the imperial throne of France. It may be interesting to subjoin, in this connection, the following list of the survivors of the Bond parte family, besides the American branch referre

Louis Napoleon, (born 1808) Emperor of the French.

Louis Napoleon, (born 1808) Emperor of the French. Eugenie, Empress. Jerome, only surviving brother of Napoleon I., born in December, 1784, and now in his 70th year. His children by his second marriage with Frederica, daughter of the King or Wurtemberg, ure as follows:

1—Matilda, Princess Demideif, born in 1820. Her husband is a rich Russian nobleman, now in the army of

Nicholas, and she resides in Paris.

2—Napoleon Joseph, born in 1822, and now an officer in the French army in Turkey.

The children of Lucien, brother of Napoleon, are:

1—Charlotte, born in 1796, widow of Prince Gabrielli,

of Rome. gist,) born in 1803, and married a daughter of Joseph-Bonaparte. They have eight children, viz: three sons and five daughters.

3—Letitia, born 1804, married Thomas Wyse, Esq., late member of the British Parliament, of Waterf

now British Minister to Greece. 4-Louis Lucien, born 1813.

6-Antoine, born 1816. 7-Maria, born 1818, married Vincent de Canino.

8—Constance, born 1823, nun in a convent at Rome. The widow of Lucien, brother of Napoleon, is Alexandrine, Princess Dowager of Canino, born in 1778, and married in 1803, when she was the widow

of M. de Jonberton. Of the children of Murat, who married Caroline, sister of Napoleon, one son and two daughters

survive. Of the children of Eliza, eldest sister of Napoleon, who married Felix Bacchiochi, one survives—Eliza -married to an Italian Count.

New U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Julius Rockwell, a lawyer of Pitt-field, S. Senator, in place of Edward Everett, resigned. Mr. Rockwell will serve until a successor is appointed by the Legislature, in January next, for the remainder of Mr. Everett's term, which expires in March, 1859. The new Senator was in Congress as a member of the House of Representatives from the Berkshire district for the eight years from 1843 to 1851, and has always been popular with his political

friends of the whig party. His location in the western part of Massachusetts probably had an influence on his appointment, as that section of the State has seldom had a representative in the U.S. Senate, while Boston and its vicinity have always been favored in that respect. It has always been the policy of Massachusetts to send men of great talent and practical experience to the United States Senate, and few States have been equally distinguished in the councils of the nation, both in the Senate and House of Representa-

tives, in the array of names which appear on the national records as composing her Congressional deegation, from the earliest period to the present time. The following is a list of United States Senators from Massachusetts, from the adoption of the

onstitution to the pr	esent tim	e:-
Names of Senators.	From.	
ristam Dalton		1784
aleb Strong	.March.	1789
corge Cabot	. March.	1791
heodere Sedgwick	June.	1796
cajamin Goodhue	July.	1790
amuel Dexter	March.	1700
wight Unstee	June	1800
onathan Meson	Nev'mber	.1800
mothy Pickering	. March.	1893
ohn Quincy Admins	March,	18/3
ames Lloyd, Jr	June.	3808
oseph B. Varnum		1811
hristopher Gore		1813
H P. Ashmun		1516
arrison Gray Otis		1817
rentins Mellen		1818
Bjah H. Mills	June.	1829
ames Lloyd	June,	1809
athaniel Silstee	. May.	1826
spiel Webster	, March,	1827
hn Davis	March,	1835
one C. Pates	January.	1811
afor Choete	. February,	1841
oniel Webster	March,	1840
ohn Davis	March,	1845
cber C Winthrop	July.	1850
obert Eantoul, Jr		1851
harles Summer		1841
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	The state of the s	10000

Tb.
March 3, 1791
Resignet 1796
Resignet 1796
Resignet 1796
Resignet 1890
Resignet 1890
Resignet 1890
Resignet 1893
March, 1811
Resignet 1898
Resignet 1813
March, 1817
Resignet 1816
Resignet 1818
Resignet 1822
Resignet 1822
Resignet 1824
Resignet 1841
Resignet 1841
Resignet 1846
March, 1826
March, 1826
March, 1837
Resignet 1831
March, 1831
March, 1831
March, 1831
Resignet 1834

The number of resignations, being no less than sixteen on the above list, cannot fail to be noticed as remarkable. It is also worthy of observation